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FAIRS Product Specific

Food and Agriculture Import Regulations and Standards

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Report Highlights:

The most immediate concern in Austria is Biotech products. Austria follows EU rules and regulations regarding Biotech labeling. The major Austrian food chains collectively agreed to refrain from selling any products containing Biotech ingredients. It remains to be seen how these supermarkets and the consumers react to discovering Biotech yeast is used in beer and bread production and Biotech rennet is used in yogurt and cheese production. This report continues to be updated.

Includes PSD Changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Unscheduled Report
Vienna [AU1]
[AU]

FINAL PRODUCT IMPORT APPROVAL IS SUBJECT TO AUSTRIAN RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

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I. FOOD LAWS

Austrian food legislation consists of the food law, ordinances to the food law, meat regulations, pesticide regulations, and the food codex. It is largely adjusted to conform with EU regulations.

Austrian food regulations are valid for products produced in Austria and imported products. However, Austria is obliged to allow entry to products permitted in other countries of the European Economic Area (EEA) ("Cassis de Dijon"). Imports from third countries must comply with national legislation if no EU law exists.

a. Food Law

The 1975 Food Law (Federal Gazette (Fed Gaz) 86 of 1975) constitutes the legal basis for the issuance of a number of ordinances that spell out the specifics which the executive branch will have to observe in the law's implementation.

The food law is primarily intended to protect the health of consumers and to provide for good nutrition of the population. In addition, interests of the economy are considered as far as possible. However, in case of conflicting interests, consumer protection has priority.

According to the food law, food products which are determined to be hazardous to human health, falsified, or declared wrongly, may not be distributed. Health-related information on the label and the use of unapproved food additives are not permitted.

In addition, the food law deals with animals intended for human consumption (it is forbidden to administer hormones, hormone inhibitors, or antibiotics to improve shelf life of meat; and antibiotics and hormones to prevent diseases, and improve growth of animals) and includes special requirements on plants intended for the production of foods (pesticide residues, etc.).

The chapter on dietetics states such products must not be placed on the market without approval of the Federal Chancery.

Although food safety and quality are the prime concern of the 1975 Food Law, its jurisdictional scope extends to a variety of non-food items. They include cosmetics, kitchen utensils and appliances, wrapping and packaging materials for foods, additives and cosmetics, as well as cleaning and cleansing agents, disinfectants, air purifiers, preservatives and pesticides to the extent these items may be brought in contact with foods, food additives or cosmetics.

Basically, imported food products have the same status as domestically produced products with respect to the provisions of the 1975 Food Law. However, subject to certain conditions, health authorities may decree by ordinance that the importation of specific items coming under the jurisdiction of this law is permissible only if these items are attested to be **unobjectionable** by one of the federal institutes for food examination. Based on (satisfactory) sample inspection findings, the institute will certify the commodity or commodities involved to be in conformity with the provisions to be spelled out in that ordinance. Product clearance may also be made contingent on the results of an inspection by an Austrian expert of the foreign manufacturing (or shipping) enterprise supplying the products in question.

b. Honey, Jam, Spreads

- Honey ordinance (Fed Gaz 941/1994) implemented to comply with directive EEC 74/409. It includes definitions, treatment, and labeling of honey.

- Ordinance on jams, jelly, marmalade, and chestnut cream (Fed Gaz 897/1995).

- Council regulation on spreads (EC 2991/94) includes definitions, labeling, and technical terms for animal and plant fats/oils and blends of both.

c. Dietetic Foods

- Ordinance on baby food (Fed Gaz 531/1995 and 292/1997 based on CELEX #: 396L004) deals with baby starter food, its composition and labeling.

- Ordinance on grain preparations and transition food for nursing babies and young infants (Fed Gaz 531/1995 and 292/1997 based on CELEX #: 396L005) includes composition and labeling requirements.

- Ordinance on calorie reduced foods for weight reduction (Fed Gaz 112/1998 based on CELEX #: 396L008)

d. Wine Legislation

Wine regulations are special regulations to the food law. Ordinances (EEC) 822/87 (common market organization for wine), 823/87 (quality wine of certain production areas), 2392/89 (labeling of wine and grape juice) and 3201/90 amended by regulation (EEC) 2603/95 enforcement regulations for description and labeling of wine and grape juice), 2333/92 (basic regulations for description and labeling of sparkling wine and sparkling wine with added carbon dioxide). If there are no EEC regulations then the Austrian regulations are valid, e.g. Wine law (Fed Gaz 444/1985 amended by 583/1995), the

ordinance on banderoles (cork seals) (668/1995), ordinance on quality grapes (Fed Gaz 127/1991 amended by 496/1994) and the wine production ordinance (Fed Gaz 630/1992). The latter regulates substances permitted for wine treatment.

e. Hygiene Regulations

- Directive 91/492/EEC for setting hygiene regulations for the production and marketing of food shells.
- EU directive 91/493 for setting hygiene regulations for the production and marketing of fish products.
- Meat hygiene ordinance (Fed Gaz 396/1994) includes hygiene requirements for slaughter houses, cutting plants, cold storage, processing plants, and meat processing.
- Milk hygiene ordinance (Fed Gaz 897/1993), which is based on directives 92/46, was enforced with accession to the European Economic Area on January 1, 1994. According to this regulation, the bacteria count in cow's milk must be below 100,000/ml and the number of somatic cells below 400,000/ml.

In general, meat hygiene is regulated by the meat hygiene regulation and all other food products (milk, eggs, shells and fish products) by the food law.

f. Austrian Food Codex

The Food Codex includes guidelines on definitions, composition, tests, evaluations, and directives on the distribution of products governed by the food law. It is mainly a basis for determining incorrect labeling.

g. Heavy Metals and Mycotoxines

The European Commission is preparing an ordinance on maximum residues of heavy metals in food products. At present, residues are regulated by decrees.

Mycotoxin ordinance (federal gazette 251/1986) includes maximum contents of certain mycotoxines in various food products. So far there is no harmonized EU regulation for mycotoxines.

h. Medical Residues

Residues of medicine in foods are regulated by the Austrian ordinance (Arzneimittelrueckstaendeverordnung, Federal Gazette #542/1988) and by the EU regulation EC 2377/90. In case the Austrian regulation conflicts with the EU regulation, the EU regulation takes precedence.

i. Grading Regulation

Quality Grading: According to the amendment on quality grading (Fed Gaz 523/1995), EU regulations concerning quality standards, trade classes, sales, and marketing standards are valid for Austria. In invoices and other transport accompanying papers, the quality grade (Extra, I, or II) must be indicated.

j. Packaging Regulations

- The end packaging regulation of the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs (Fed Gaz 867/1993 amended by 32/1995) regulates the volumes indicated on the label, acceptable tolerances and test procedures for bottles and other packaging. For old bottles, the old regulation (Fed Gaz 215/1190) is still valid until December 31, 1999.

The ordinance requiring glass bottles for mineral waters was contradictory to the EU law and was therefore eliminated in December 1995. As a result, mineral water can be sold in Austria in plastic bottles.

- Packaging regulation (Fed Gaz 645/1992 amended by 334/1995 and Fed Gaz 646/9192 amended by 335/1995) regulate collection and recycling/disposal of packaging material.

k. Marketing standards for poultry meat (EEC 1906/90 and EU1538/91)

include tests for packed poultry.

l. Customs matters are regulated by EU legislation (EEC 2913/92).

m. Regulation (EEC 2082/92) on the certification on particular characteristics of agricultural and food products.

II. LABELING REQUIREMENTS

Directive 2000/13/EC provides general rules for labeling prepackaged food products for sale to consumers, as well as certain aspects relating to promotion and advertising. The directive also applies to food products intended for restaurants, hospitals, canteens, and other similar mass caterers. Special label rules contained in the directive on specific foodstuffs (vertical directives) supplement these general rules or deviate from them.

The following information must be on the label:

A. General Requirements:

- Name under which the product is sold.
- Ingredients (including food additives), in descending order according to weight (as recorded at the time of manufacture.)
- Net weight or quantity in metric units.
 - For liquids: liter, centiliter, or milliliter.
 - For solids: kilogram or gram.
- Date of minimum durability. For highly perishable goods (due to microbiological activity), use by date. Date must be given as day/month/year or:
 - Best before date in terms of day and month for foods expected to keep for three months or less, or:
 - Best before end date in terms of month and year only for foods expected to keep for more than three months but not longer than 18 months, or Best before end date in terms of either month and year or year only for foods expected to keep for more than 18 months.
- Lot marking, as determined in each case by the producer, manufacturer, or packer, or by the first seller established within the community. Unless clearly noticeable from other indications on the label, this marking must be preceded by the letter A.
- For foodstuffs whose durability has been extended by means of packaging gases authorized under EC Directive 89/107, the particulars A packaged in protective atmosphere must be included on the product label.
- Any special storage conditions or conditions for use.
- The name or business name and address of the manufacturer or packer, or of the seller established within the community.
- Place of origin (and particulars, if needed, to clarify to the consumer the true origin of the foodstuffs.)
- Instructions for use. Applicable when it would be impossible to use the product appropriately in the absence of such instructions.
- Strength of alcohol by volume, with respect to beverages containing more than 1.2% alcohol by volume.

2. Labeling has to be in German.
3. Food products can enter the country with standard U.S. labels or unlabeled.
4. Stick on-labels meeting local requirements are permitted.
5. Imports can enter the country with foreign labels or without labels. However, before distribution products must be labeled according to the labeling regulation.
6. A food sample does not have to be labeled. However, if samples are distributed, they must be labeled.
7. We are not aware of products sold with U.S. standard labeling.
8. There are no special shelf-life or country-of-origin requirements.
9. Austrian authorities do not grant exceptions to their labeling regulations.

On July 1, 1998, Austria implemented a regulation concerning the labeling of beef. The regulation is based on EU regulation 820/97 where labeling details are laid down.

B. Requirements Specific to Nutritional Labeling

1. Nutritional labeling (ordinance concerning labeling of nutrition value, Fed Gaz 896/1995): Includes labeling of nutrition value such as content of protein, carbohydrates, fat, fibers, minerals and vitamins. This regulation is compulsory if a nutritional claim appears on the label, in presentation, or in advertising, with the exclusion of generic advertising. The only nutrition claims permitted shall be those relating to energy values and to the following nutrients: protein, carbohydrate, fat, fiber, sodium, and prescribed vitamins, and to substances which belong to or which are of the above ingredients.
2. Claims such as *Alight*® are permitted on drinks under certain conditions (significant energy reduction).
3. Implied claims such as *You would not believe that something so light could taste so good*® are not forbidden by law but are not desired.
4. Health claims and any health-related information on a food product requires registration of the product at the Federal Chancery.

III. PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REGULATIONS

1. There are no special packaging requirements or container size requirements. Due to the rising number of single households there is higher demand for smaller containers.
2. Companies or persons putting packaging material on the market are obliged to collect the used packaging. If this is not possible because they cannot afford to operate a collection system locally (which is usually the case), they can join a collection system. The only collecting organization for household packaging material is ARA (Altstoff Recyclisierung Austria i.e. Old Material Recycling Austria) which handles the disposal of packaging material. Companies making use of ARA's service pay a license fee. Usually, packaging material eligible for ARA disposal has a sign (dot with two arrows). However, the sign on the packaging material is not a pre-condition for collection by ARA. Thus, also products imported in original foreign packages can be collected if the importer pays the fees for the disposal service. Companies not participating in ARA's service are periodically checked by the Federal Chancery on how they handle their packaging material recycling or disposal.
3. Directive 90/128/EC (Kunststoffverordnung, Fed Gaz # 775/1994) requires that the content of monomeric vinyl-chloride in plastic wrappings must not exceed 1ppm. PVC wrappings are forbidden for fats and fat-containing products such as milk products.

IV. FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS

1. The use of food additives is regulated by EU directives and an Austrian regulation.
 - Directive 94/34/EC, amending framework to Directive 89/107/EC, establishes rules by which an EU member state may forbid the use of certain additives in foodstuffs considered traditional products and produced on its territory. Any such prohibition must have existed as of January 1, 1992 and must not affect free circulation of goods. Non-traditional foodstuffs that contain additives in accordance with the proposed directives on additives would still be required to have free circulation within the member states.
 - Directive 94/35/EC on sweeteners (Suessungsmittelverordnung, Fed Gaz # 547/1996 and 680/1996) sets conditions for the use of permitted sweeteners e.g. sorbitol, saccharine, etc.

- Directive 94/36/EC on colors (Farbstoffverordnung, Fed Gaz # 541/1996) establishes a list of permitted colors and conditions of use (including maximum levels of use in particular foodstuffs), a list of foodstuffs in which colors may not be used, and a list of colors permitted for certain uses only.

- Directive 95/2/EC on food additives other than colors and sweeteners (special miscellaneous directive) establishes a listing of generally permitted additives, conditionally permitted preservatives and antioxidants, anti-caking agents, emulsifiers, stabilizers, etc. At present, this directive is implemented by decree.

This regulation was changed by ordinance 132 of May 2000 (CELEX nr. 398L0072).

- On February 12, 1998, Austria implemented a flavor regulation (Fed Gaz # 42 of 1998) which is based on CELEX-Nr.: 388L0388, 391L0071. This regulation defines and lists various flavors with maximum permitted contents in various food products.

2. The use of all additives has to comply with the aforementioned regulations.

3. The EC directives can be obtained at the following address:

International Trade Policy
Office of Food Safety & Technical Services Div.
USDA/FAS
1400 Independence Ave
Phone: 202 720 7054
Fax: 202 690 0677
e-mail ofsts@fas.usda.gov

The flavor regulation can be obtained at the following address:

Oesterreichische Staatsdruckerei
Amtliche Publikationen
Tentschertstr. 7
A-1239 Wien
Phone: + 43 (1) 797 89 295
Fax: + 43 (1) 797 89 442

V. PESTICIDE AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS

1. The maximum content of certain plant residues in foodstuffs is regulated by the ordinances # 649 of December 1988, # 747 of 1995, # 228 of August 13, 1997 and # 438 of November 26, 1999 (CELEX nr. 396L0032, 396L0033). These ordinances (Ordinance on maximum pesticide figures) are published in the Federal Gazettes (Bundesgesetzblaetter). In the ordinances the chemical substances are alphabetically listed with the corresponding maximum content in certain foods. These regulations are enforced by the market office of the municipality of Vienna and by the offices of the provincial governments (see appendix II).

2. The pesticide residue lists are positive. If a substance is not listed or if a food product is not listed then there is a zero tolerance. Codex maximum residue limits are not accepted for imported foodstuffs. The latest lists (Bundesgesetzblatt # 228 of 1997 and # 438 of November 1999) can be obtained at:

Oesterreichische Staatsdruckerei
Amtliche Publikationen
Tentschertstr. 7
A-1239 Wien, Austria
Phone: + 43 (1) 797 89 295
Fax: + 43 (1) 797 89 442

3. According to the plant protection law of 1997, all pesticides have to be registered. The registration office is as follows:

Federal Office and Research Center for Agriculture
Spargelfeldstr. 191
A-1220 Wien, Austria
Phone: + 43 (1) 288 16 /ext 5186
Fax: + 43 (1) 288 16 5216

4. Information on approved pesticides can be obtained at the above registration office.

VI. OTHER REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

Routinely, foods are not inspected at the point of entry. However, food inspectors of the municipality of Vienna and the offices of the provincial governments (see appendix II) may draw samples at the point of entry and at the wholesale and retail level at any time. Samples are then brought to official testing institutes (see Appendix I, item d).

1. Registration is only required for dietetic foods, i.e. foods of special composition intended for a special group of consumers. This includes among other things diabetic foods and special baby food. Energy drinks and sport food must only be registered if they have health-related information on the label. Registration of such products is carried out at the Federal Chancery. The importer can apply with a form from the Federal Chancery or by letter. In addition, the importer has to provide a sample and documents which allow evaluation of the product.

2. Testing is carried out on dietetic foods, baby foods, and energy drinks with health-related information on the label.

3. In general, samples sent by express mail or parcel post to testing institutes are not subject to import regulations. However, samples intended for food fairs have to comply with food regulations. These samples are not subject to import duty if they are packed, labeled as samples, completely consumed at the fair and the quantity corresponds to the event (not a large volume for a small fair). Fair samples of tobacco/products and alcoholic drinks are subject to the normal import duty.

4. At the retail and wholesale level food storage and foods are inspected on a random sample basis or if an event requires it (e.g. the dioxin affair).

5. Certification and Documentation: The importation of livestock, meat, and dairy products require veterinary certification according to EU regulation. These certificates have to be attested by APHIS and FSIS respectively. Live animal imports require an import license of the Austrian veterinary service at the Federal Chancery.

Imports of seafood products also require a certification according to EU regulation. The certificate form for live fish and fish products, and for live crustacea, crustacean products, and shellfish products is the same. Only live shellfish have a separate certificate form. Attestation is carried out by FDA or the Seafood Inspection Division of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Fruit and vegetables require a phyto sanitary certificate issued by APHIS.

Alcoholic beverages require an import license from the Finance Ministry.

VII. OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

1. Consumer packaging or municipal waste disposal, see section III, item 2.
2. Only metric weights and measures are accepted.
3. Fortification of foods with vitamins and minerals is permitted. In this case labeling has to be carried out according to the nutrition ordinance (Fed Gaz 896/1995). In addition to the vitamin and/or mineral content in absolute figures, the content in percentage of the recommended daily dosage (indicated in the ordinance) has to be indicated on the label.
4. Genetically modified organisms (GMO) : According to the gene technology law (Fed Gaz 510/1994) and the gene technology ordinance (Fed Gaz 59/1998) only products of approved GMOs may be marketed. Products containing GMOs or GMO products have to be labeled in a way that can be read easily. However, products (e.g. sugar, oil) and additives originating from GMOs but which cannot be analytically proven as such, do not have to be labeled. So far Austria has banned three EU approved corn types. Since these bans do not conform with EU regulations, they may have to be lifted someday.
5. Dietetic or special use foods have to be registered at the Federal Chancery before distribution. All ingredients, including minerals and vitamins have to be labeled.
6. Food sanitation: Austrians prefer foods preserved by heat and not by chemical means. However, certain chemical preservatives are permitted in certain processed foods. Chemical preservatives are listed in the directive 95/2/EC (special miscellaneous directive).
7. Marine Products: According to an ordinance of the Agricultural Ministry from January 5, 1995, the most recent version of EU regulations (EC 103/76 and EC 104/76) must be applied for freshness and size classes of seafood.
8. Animal quarantine: For live animal imports, the official veterinarian seeks a barn/stable/voliere which allows the separation of imported animals from other animals. Such an establishment can be the barn/stable/voliere of the importer or any private plant if it has the necessary conditions and is accepted by the official veterinarian. There are no real governmental quarantine establishments. The imported animal is observed during a period

of at least 3 weeks. If suspicions arise (blood tests), the observation time can be extended.

9. Wine is regulated by the wine legislation (see Food Laws, item d) and the Austrian Food Codex and beer and other alcoholic drinks by the Austrian Food Codex only.

10. Organic products: If a U.S. producer or trader wants to export to Austria, he has to find an importer. The interested importer must apply for an import license at the office of the provincial governor or if he is in Vienna at the legal section of the municipality. In the application, the Austrian trader has to indicate what kind of organic product he wants to import, the quantity (part deliveries are possible), date or period of arrival(s), origin, etc. In addition, the application has to be accompanied by the following documents:

Certificate of the U.S. monitoring organization which controls the organic producer and/or processor and certifies that the product in question is produced according to EU regulation 2092/91.

If the monitoring organization is not accredited according to EU norm EN 4511 or according to ISO/EC Guide 65: 1996, an official document concerning the monitoring organization is required. An official U.S. agency has to certify that the monitoring organization is operating according to EN 4511 or according to ISO/EC Guide 65: 1996. Certification can be in English.

If the commodity to be imported requires an import license regardless of the production method (e.g. grain) from [Agricultural Market Austria](#), the importer must also apply at this agency for an import license.

In addition to organic certificates, shipments of organic products have to be accompanied by the normal phyto sanitary or veterinary certificates. Organic products are subject to the normal customs tariff.

Labeling for Organic Products

Labeling must be in German. The following statements are permitted:

"From Biological Agriculture" ([AAus biologischer Landwirtschaft](#))

"From Organic - Biological Agriculture" ([AAus organisch - biologischer Landwirtschaft](#))

"From Biological - Dynamic Agriculture" ([AAus biologisch - dynamischer Landwirtschaft](#))

"From Ecological Agriculture" ([AAus oekologischer Landwirtschaft](#))

11. Product samples intended for importers are subject to import duty. Theoretically mail order shipments can be made if they comply with Austrian food regulation and other import requirements. If offers in catalogues do not comply with food regulations, they are in violation of the food law.

VIII. COPYRIGHT AND/ OR TRADEMARK LAWS

1. Trademarks and brand names are legally protected in Austria.
2. Companies interested in the registration of trademarks or brand names have to apply at the patent office where information folders and application forms are available. In addition, except Wednesday, each day from 8:00 - 12:00 p.m., information can be obtained from a lawyer who can also inform about limitations. The address of the patent office is as follows:

Patentamt
Internationale Markenregistrierung
(international trademark/brand name registration)
Kohlmarkt 8 - 10
A-1014 Wien
Phone: + 43 (1) 534 24/ext. 288
Fax: + 43 (1) 534 24/ext. 535

IX. IMPORT PROCEDURES

1. Incoming goods go either to the customs storage (small) or to a freight forwarder's facility at transport terminals or airports. Storing and removal from storage is carried out under the supervision of a customs officer who compares the documents with the commodities. Later, the invoice for import duty is issued. Packaged foods are not routinely checked by food inspectors at the port of entry storage. However, the customs officer may take samples to double check for ingredients (sugar, milk powder, alcohol) responsible for correct assessment of customs duty.

Fresh/frozen meat goes into deep freeze/cold storage facilities which are checked by the customs office and an official veterinarian who checks documents at the time of placement into storage and removal.

If direct imports of meat are made from third countries into the EU, the border veterinarian checks meat, collects the accompanying veterinary documents and issues new veterinary documents, the so called Annex B. Meat can move freely within the EU with the new documents.

Most U.S. beef coming into Austria goes through the Netherlands or Germany where the border clearance is made. Thus, on the way to Austria, no additional controls are carried out.

2. Veterinary and customs import documents must be in German. However, if a customs officer or border veterinarian can read another language, he can accept it. Veterinary certificates are usually bi-lingual. There is no appeal of decisions by the customs office or the veterinary service.

If an importer objects to the quality of the product, the case can be brought to the arbitration center at the following address:

International Arbitration Center
of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber
Wiedner Hauptstr. 63
A-1045 Wien
Phone: + 43 (1) 501 05/ext.4400
Fax: + 43 (1) 502 06 216

APPENDIX I. GOVERNMENT REGULATORY AGENCY CONTACTS

- a. Bundesministerium fuer Wirtschaft und Arbeit
(Federal Ministry for Economy and Labor)
Abteilung II/11
(Division II/11)
Stubenring 1
A-1011 Wien
Phone: + 43 (1) 71100/ext. 5774
Fax: + 43 (1) 715 96 51

- b. Lebensministerium (Life Ministry, formerly Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Environment) Bundesministerium fuer Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft
Abteilung III A 2
(Division III A 2)
Stubenring 1
A-1011 Wien
Phone: + 43 (1) 71100/ext. 2878
Fax: + 43 (1) 71100 2937

- c. Agrarmarkt Austria (AMA)
(Agricultural Market Austria)

Dresdnerstr. 70
A-1200 Wien

At AMA, the following persons are responsible for import and export licenses for the following products:

fruits and vegetables

Phone: + 43 (1) 33 1510/ext 241

Fax: + 43 (1) 33 151 399

all other plant products

Phone: + 43 (1) 33 1510/ext 208

Fax: + 43 (1) 33 151 399

dairy products

Phone: + 43 (1) 33 1510/ext 308

Fax: + 43 (1) 33 151 299

livestock and livestock products

Phone: + 43 (1) 33 1510/ext 218

Fax: + 43 (1) 33 151 299

d. Official label clearance and product testing is carried out at the following institutions:

Bundesanstalt fuer Lebensmitteluntersuchung und -Forschung

Kinderspitalg. 15

A-1090 Wien, Austria

Phone: + 43 (1) 404 91/ext 0

Fax: + 43 (1) 404 91 540

Bundesanstalt fuer Lebensmitteluntersuchung

Burgerstr. 47

A-4020 Linz, Austria

Phone: + 43 (732) 77 90 71

Fax: + 43 (732) 77 90 71 15

Bundesanstalt fuer Lebensmitteluntersuchung

Schopperstr. 13

A-5020 Salzburg, Austria

Phone: + 43 (662) 45 10 27

Fax: + 43 (662) 45 27 70

Bundesanstalt fuer Lebensmitteluntersuchung
Beethovenstr. 8
A-8010 Graz, Austria
Phone: + 43 (316) 32 75 88
Fax: + 43 (316) 32 75 88 396

Bundesanstalt fuer Lebensmitteluntersuchung
Technikerstr. 70
A-6020 Innsbruck, Austria
Phone: + 43 (512) 22 440
Fax: + 43 (512) 22 440 15

Landwirtschaftliche Chemische Versuchs- und
Lebensmitteluntersuchungsanstalt
fuer Kaernten
Lastenstr. 40
A-9020 Klagenfurt, Austria
Phone: + 43 (463) 32130
Fax: + 43 (463) 341 74

Lebensmitteluntersuchungsanstalt des Landes Vorarlberg
Montfortstr. 4
A-6901 Bregenz, Austria
Phone: + 43 (5574) 511 52 /ext.52
Fax: + 43 (5574) 51152 4209

APPENDIX II. OTHER IMPORT SPECIALIST CONTACTS

Each province has its own control organizations who may inspect food products. The addresses of the head offices of Austria's Federal Provinces regarding food inspection are as follows:

Amt der Kaerntner Landesregierung
Lebensmittelinspektion
Arnulfpl. 2
9021 Klagenfurt, Austria
Phone: + 43 (463) 536/ext 0
Fax: + 43 (463) 536 31 220

Amt der Landesregierung
Gesundheitswesen - Lebensmittelaufsicht
Landhaus
7001 Eisenstadt, Austria
Phone: + 43 (2682) 600/ext. 682
Fax: + 43 (2682) 600 2055

Amt der O.O. Landesregierung
Lebensmittelaufsicht
Harrachstr. 20
4010 Linz, Austria
Phone: + 43 (732) 7720/ext 4271
Fax: + 43 (732) 7720/ext 4259

Amt der N.O. Landesregierung
Nahrungsmittelkontrolle
Landhausplatz 1
A- 3109 St. Poelten, Austria
Phone: + 43 (2742) 200/ext 0
Fax: + 43 (2742) 200 2060

Amt der Stmk Landesregierung
Gesundheitswesen
Trautmannsdorffgasse 2
8010 Graz, Austria
Phone: + 43 (316) 877/ext 0
Fax: + 43 (316) 3373

Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung
Abteilung Vc, Nahrungsmittelkontrolle
Neues Landhaus
Eduard Wallnhoeferplatz 1
6010 Innsbruck, Austria
Phone: + 43 (512) 508/ext 2669
Fax: + 43 (512) 508 2665

Amt der Landesregierung Salzburg
Referat 9/03
Nontaler Hauptstrasse 55
5010 Salzburg, Austria
Phone: + 43 (662) 80 42/ext 2200
Fax: + 43 (662) 80 42 32 66

Amt der Vorarlberger Landesregierung
Nahrungsmittelkontrolle
Landhaus
6900 Bregenz, Austria
Phone: + 43(5574) 511/ext 0
Fax: + 43 (5574) 511 80

Amt der Landesregierung Wien
MA 59
Am Modenpark 1-2
1030 Wien, Austria
Phone: + 43(1) 711 16/ext 0
Fax: + 43(1) 711 16 99 87 918

Private Food Testing Institute:

Lebensmittelversuchsanstalt
Blaasstr. 29
A-1190 Wien, Austria
Phone: + 43 (1) 36 88 555
Fax: + 43 (1) 36 88 555/29

Food Testing Institute of the Municipality of Vienna:

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